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1877.

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March 28

ADVERTISE MENT.

I was urged in 1870-71, by many friends and fellow prisoners in the Holden-Kirk War to write its history, but other duties and engagements forbade the undertaking.

I now propose to do so, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify the expense of publication.

All wars have a secret, as well as a public history. The public history and causes of war are always known to the public.

The secret history and causes of war are known only to those who make and inaugurate it, and to the few who stand where they can see behind the curtain.

The public causes of war are generally false, while the secret and hidden causes are sure to be true. He reads history to little advantage who does not read and understand the secret causes of the war about which he reads.

The lessons of history are too apt to be lost upon posterity. Men will not learn by the bitter experience of others.

If the lessons of the seven years war in 1776 had not been lost upon the people of the United States, they could not have been so easily and joyously hurried into the late war.

Counting in Hayes and counting out Tilden was, to war men, a good cause of war, if, forsooth, good cause can be shown for Christian men butchering each other, to determine who should rule and revel in the spoils of government and party.

It requires no ken of a prophet to foretell that the Holden-Kirk war will be often repeated in this country.

The Republicans now charge that "the late war was simply the Democratic party refusing to give up and surrender the offices of government, when they were defeated at the polls in 1860; and as proof of it, they say, if the Democratic candidate Breckenridge had been elected, there had been neither secession or war."

This is denied by Mr. Stephens and all Democrats of his school.

When the Republican party was defeated in November 1876, Grant and the leaders grasped tighter the sword, and marched troops to Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, where they had been defeated at the polls.

The leaders would fight rather than surrender the government.

The repeated confessions of Gov. Holden to more than one minister of the gospel disclose the secret history of the Holden-Kirk war, and contradicts the public reasons given for this war by those who inaugurated it.

In England for more than seven hundred years the fight has been which family should rule and riot in the spoils of government; Tudors or Stuarts, Lancasters or Yorks, Cavaliers or Roundheads, Charles or Cromwell.

In America the fight will be which party shall rule, and, as in this Holden-Kirk war, the sword will be appealed to, to decide the question; hence the necessity of the people reading and understanding the history of this first war; not upon government alone, but upon human society and civilization itself, to win a political triumph and carry the election.

Price of the work One Dollar payable upon delivery of the book.

Subscription may be made upon Postal cards giving name of subscriber and Post Office.

JOSHUA TURNER,

Hillsboro, N. C.

WILMINGTON AS A FLOUR MARKET.

The strike in the Northern and Western States, coupled with the splendid crops in the South, seem to have already benefited us, as flour and bacon are now being brought from Augusta here by the car load, when the orders generally went West. Messrs. Mitchell & Son, of this city, are we understand, running their flour mills to the utmost capacity and even then are put to it to keep up with the orders they receive. Wilmington could be made a great flour market if we could only open up a close and cheap freight communication with the interior counties of this State. This could be done easily by a low tariff from Egypt, in Chatham county, to Fayetteville and thence to Wilmington and also by a close connection between the boats and the cars where by the expense of a mile's drayage in Fayetteville would be saved. If this could be accomplished it would become a comparatively easy matter to induce the farmers and millers of Moore, Harnett, Chatham and Randolph counties, a great wheat producing section, to ship their products to this market.---Review.

Kid gloves are rarely made of kid, as their name implies, the demand and supply being far greater than the number of kids annually killed. Rats and lambs furnish a large proportion of the material used for ladies' kid gloves. France has always taken the lead in glove manufacture, but some firms of England are fast growing in popularity and favor. Glove manufacture in the United States is confined principally to buckskin, and driving and gauntlet gloves, which closely resemble kid, but are much heavier.

CONFIDENCE IS GONE.

We make the following extract from what the Atlanta Constitution characterizes as a great speech delivered on a Commencement occasion at Americus, Ga. by John H. Seal, editor of the Sunny South.

A Gaelic sage once said, "the world died three times; it died in time of plague; it died in time of general war; and it died when men broke verbal contracts. It is therefore dead now; for at no time was there so little regard for obligations of any kind, and verbal agreements are idle words. Confidence therefore is destroyed at its very root.

Upon this subject, and upon others akin to it, the orator speaks as follows:

Confidence between man and man is well nigh gone. No neighbor is willing to trust his neighbor, and the old Abrahamic hospitality once so characteristic of the south, is almost a thing of the past. Greed for money, selfishness and laziness, have taken possession of the people, and for neighbor to cheat neighbor, or brother to slay brother, is the order of the day. It seems like that ominous star in the Apocalypse has fallen upon all the fountains of our social system, and turned them to wormwood. It is all wrong, my countrymen. Selfishness is a crime before high heaven and the judgment of the Almighty will be visited upon it. No man liveth to himself. You are your brother's keeper. "Love thy neighbor as thyself, for upon this and one other commandment, hangs all the law and the prophets." Jehovah smiles upon such love.

The two brothers who were rescuing their aged parents from the fires of Vesuvius were saved while the others around them perished.

Wicked and perverse generation! Because you haven't lands, houses and negroes, you must hate your neighbor and cheat him if you can; borrow his money and go into bankruptcy. Men who were supposed to be good men have recently borrowed five and ten thousand dollars from our banks the day before they announced their failure. No wonder there is no confidence. There is no telling whom to trust. Because you haven't plenty of gold, silver and greenbacks, you must drink and steal and make a vagabond of yourself. Because you can't sit in the shade and grow rich in two, five or ten years on cotton, you must blame the Almighty. Because you can't hang about the street corners and bar rooms and drink and smoke and at the same time accumulate stocks and bonds, you must wear lugubrious countenances and meditate suicide. Because you can't lounge in ease and dress in purple and fine linen and luxuriate in all the pleasures and vices of the age, and, as Shylock says, "Make money breed and grow"--because you once had property and have none now, you must conclude there is no God and nothing for you to do but to drag out a miserable existence and dream of what you once were and what you once had, like the Israelites sighing for the melons, cucumbers and flesh pots of Egypt. You must let your dwellings go to destruction, your barns and fences fall down, your stock die of hunger, your families suffer for food, your fields grow up in weeds, your schools, colleges and churches languish, the widows and orphans of the land starve, and grinding poverty brood like an incubus over all this fair and God-favored section.

WHAT THE IDLE MUST DO.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Nation.]

The evil of men hanging around the cities waiting to be hired is one transplanted from Europe, where men move in their allotted grooves from the cradle to the grave. The chief characteristic of the true American has always been to find work of some kind, whether it be the kind he is accustomed to or not. In nine cases out of ten he has often turned his hand to three or four different callings during his life. If he cannot find work in making shoes, he will take to making trousers. If he cannot enter the pulpit and cure those who are sick in mind, and so on.

When the people landed at Plymouth they did not wait for some one to employ them, but took the initiative and because their own masters in developing agricultural resources and in the construction of villages and towns. When the Dutch came to New Amsterdam they did not idly wait for a possible master, but entered into the business of trading in peltries and trapping for them. Further south where the cavaliers landed there were no waiting for employer, but immediate breaking of the ground from which they were to get their livelihood, and not only livelihood but wealth.

Men must get a living out of the soil and the beaver they get to it the better, and this is what they have done from the beginning of our history until the last few years. There are unemployed hands all over the country which would employ our idle population fifty times over, and give them a good living, if they had not lost their American habit of looking out for themselves and seeking it.

There are men in New York to-day who

say that they would gladly work for a dollar a day, and yet within thirty miles of that city--a good day's walk--farmers are paying two dollars a day for harvest hands, which is perhaps higher for unskilled labor than is paid elsewhere in the whole world. There is uncultivated land in the neighborhood of Washington in every direction, which only waits for willing arms to furnish bread and comfort to a multitude of people.

Thus, it is not work that is wanting, but what is required to bring the hands and the work together. To do this the man must acquire the habit of the typical American, who always a committee of ways and means unto himself in doubling the difficulty of every situation in which he might find himself. As it is now, he is growing as helpless as the European, who can do only the one thing which he has been taught, and who is unable to take a single step without a master.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT FROM THE BLOODY BATTLE OF PLEVNA.

[Translated for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

An eye-witness describes that battle more minutely than the telegraphic columns produced. He says: Prince Schakovskoy have not a man spare to cover the retreat. Having met with brilliant success, the Turks were resolved to follow up their victory and reap all possible benefits from it. They advanced in swarms on their first position, forfeited on the 30th of July, and took the Russian guns, even before they could be taken out of the batteries. Again, Turkish bombs were heard whizzing over the hills above Radischowa, and fell into the village situated back of them, filled with wounded were brought in incessantly over the mountain ridges. Those badly wounded remained where they fell. Later when it had grown dark, Bash-Bazouks swarmed over the battle field, sparing nobody. Continuing on the hill until the moon rose, the staff could hear through the still night, doleful cries, petitions for mercy, and blood-thirsty, fanatic and murderous howling. It was an hour to shake the hardest heart. We remained there to see whether or what troops would come forth from the "valley of the shadow of death." Ere night the Turks had our position within range. We could see how the bombs were fired from the opposite side, and hear them whiz past us. The musketry fire cracked without interruption, striking the wounded on the retreat and those who accompanied them. Finally a division of troops came up in scattered, disordered bands. You will understand its character when we say that when a company has been ordered to protect the wounded on the way to Radischowa, it was composed of members of different regiments. About nine o'clock the staff left the ridges on the hills covered with grunting wounded, and proceeded slowly onward, so as not to step on the wounded stretched out on the ground; we lost our way, as previously we had lost our army. For fear of Bash-Bazouks, we could find no rest for our weary feet, who swarmed around between the dispersed and retreating Russians. Finally, at 9 o'clock in the morning, after having been nineteen hours in the saddle, we turned into a stubble field, fixed ourselves a bed of the cut grain and laid down to rest. Before 4 o'clock, however, we were roused again by the cry, "the Bash-Bazouks are after us," and moved on again. The only protection for the commanders of our army, but yesterday in splendid array, was now a handful of Cosaks. In the morning Gen. Krudener sent us the news that he had suffered heavy losses, and resolved to return to the river Osma. It was suggested to renew the attack with his troops, but it is a fact we had no troops adequate for an attack. According to the least estimate we had lost five thousand men of our three brigades. We, too, are on the retreat to the river Osma, and that, too, in the direction of Bulgaria, to protect the bridge in Sistova as far as lies in our weakness. I regard the forces of Prince Shadschowsky as completely used up, and do not believe that during this campaign they may again be counted on as a part of the army. It was ten days since they crossed the Danube in splendid plight. What remains is demoralized and scattered. The losses of the Russians on the battlefield were heavier than theirs at Pr. Eylau and Friedland, in 1807, and will cost considerable to replace them.

A TENNESSEE OUTLAW.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, August 10.--General Henry Darnell, of Lake county, Tennessee, was indicted two years ago for the murder of Albert Nall, who was running a steam ferryboat alongside one run by Darnell. Darnell sought to run Nall out of the business, but Nall was not to be bulldozed. Subsequently, Darnell, with five armed ruffians, went down to Nall's boat, and finding him alone, they opened fire upon him instantly, and Nall returned it, taking dead aim at every shot. Every ball did its work, killing one of Darnell's outlaws and wounding several others, among them Darnell himself. Nall was killed after he had emptied his last barrel at his murderers.

Since that time Darnell has been hiding out, or rather has fenced himself in by calling around him a set of outlaws and desperadoes, but he recently surrendered himself to the Sheriff of Lake county. However, he refused to be lodged in jail, or to be guarded save by men of his own selection, vowing that he would die first. He was accordingly placed in charge of a man of his own selection. The court was convened at Tiptonville, Wednesday, Judge R. R. Hawkins presiding. Upon the examination of two witnesses in Darnell's case, just previous to adjournment, the Attorney General presented an affidavit for the prosecution, showing that Darnell was only nominally in custody, and that he had a squad of fifteen friends, with arms buckled about them, ready to resist the officers. At this time Darnell's squad was reinforced by ten other ruffians, all of them swearing that they would protect Darnell if they had the court to whip. The court instructed the Sheriff that it was his duty to lodge Darnell in jail, but instead the Sheriff hastily made his exit through a rear door.

After the adjournment of the court, Darnell made a speech denouncing the court to a large assemblage of citizens, Darnell and his outlaws swearing there were not men enough in Lake county to put him in jail, and openly boasting that if he were convicted the judgment of the court could not be enforced. Thursday morning the court ordered the Deputy Sheriff to summon a posse of fifty men or more, which order he refused to obey. Thereupon the Judge telegraphed to Gov.

The Indians of the far West are so densely ignorant that they keep on fighting and killing our soldiers long after they have been defeated, and have no idea at what moment they are whipped.

A man out West, who read that copperas put in a bed of ants would cause them to leave, put some in his mother-in-law's bed to see if she wouldn't go. He says she was there at last accounts.

A young lady in Boston refused to attend church because her new bonnet had not been sent home. I hate the devil and all his works," said she; but I hate an old fashioned bonnet more.

"THEIR VOICE IS FOR WAR."

The Raleigh News of the 10th has an article headed "their voice is for war," referring to what it is pleased to call bourgeois papers. If there is any one in favor of war it would seem to be the News. The sole aim of that paper seems to be to stir up strife in the ranks of the Democratic party. Indeed, so persistent has it been in this course, and so unscrupulous in its assertions, that it is not saying too much to assert its readers have become thoroughly disgusted. Because the Democratic press do not see fit to sound HAYES' praise every breath they draw, and eulogize him in every line they write, they are loudmouthed, "they are mad," "their voices are for war." And pray what are they mad with the President for? Because, says the News, he removed the troops from South Carolina and kicked out the carpet-baggers." Now that assertion is so glaringly false that it needs no refutation. So far as we have ever read or heard, there is not a single Democratic paper in the South, not a man in the ranks of the Democratic party, who was ever mad because HAYES had removed the troops from the South. If the News has seen anything of the kind let it be produced. "Their cause of quarrel is gone indeed." Who has quarreled half as much as the News? No one. Throughout the length and breadth of the South, the Democratic party has been for peace and quiet and law and order, has commended the course of the President when right and condemned it when wrong. "The Democratic party endorses its own doctrine, though carried out by a fraudulent President." Does the News think that the people have forgotten, or ever will forget, the infamous, crying wrong inflicted upon the country by the Electoral Commission? If so, it hasn't learned the sentiments of the people. But again: "These gentry would rather see South Carolina and Louisiana, and probably North Carolina, too, under military supervision than to forgo the capital they could make by stirring up the passions of the people." Now this is simply outrageous, and devoid, we think, of the very semblance of truth. What capital did any one expect to make? Who, except the News has been stirring up the passions of the people? Who is not as much pleased as the News that the troops have been removed from the South? If there is a man, white or black, old or young, sane or insane, that is not pleased, we have not heard of him. We say this gross misrepresentation of the Democratic press has gone on long enough. Let us have peace and harmony in our ranks.---Statesville Landmark.

LIE NEVER.

Not long ago, on an English steamer, four days out from Liverpool, a small boy was found hid away behind the cargo. He had neither father nor mother, brother or sister, friend nor protector among either passengers or crew. Who was he? Where did he come from? Where going? Only nine years old; the poor little stranger with ragged clothes, but a beautiful face, full of innocence and truth! Of course he was carried before the first mate.

"How came you to steal a passage on board this ship?" asked the mate sharply. "My stepfather put me in," answered the boy; "he said he could not afford to keep me or pay my passage to Halifax, where my aunt lives. I want to go to my aunt."

The mate did not believe the story. He had often been deceived by slow-ways. Almost every ship finds, one or two days out at sea, men or boys concealed among the cargo, who try to get a pass across the water without paying for it. And this is often troublesome and expensive. The mate suspected some of the sailors had a hand in the boy's escape, and treated him pretty roughly. Day after day he was questioned about his coming, and it was always the same story--nothing less, nothing more. At last the mate got out of patience, as mates will, and seized him by the collar told him unless he confessed the truth, in ten minutes he would hang him on the yard arm--a frightful threat indeed.

Poor child, with not a friend to stand by him! Around him were passengers and sailors of the midday watch, and before him the stern first officer, with his watch in hand, counting the tick, tick, tick of the minutes as they swiftly went. There he stood, pale and sorrowful, his head erect, and tears in his eyes; but afraid?--no not a bit!

Eight minutes were already gone. "Only two minutes more to live," cried the mate. "Speak the truth and save your life, boy."

"May I pray?" asked the child, looking up into the hard man's face.

The officer nodded his head, but said nothing. The brave boy knelt down on deck, and with hands clasped and eyes raised to heaven, repeated the Lord's prayer, and then prayed the Lord Jesus to take him home to heaven. He would die, but lie--never! All eyes were turned towards him and sobs broke from stern hearts. The mate could hold out no longer. He sprang to the boy, told him he believed his story, every word of it. A nobler sight never took place on a ship's deck than this--a poor, friendless child, willing to face death for truth's sake.

He could die; but lie, never! God bless him! And the rest of the voyage you may well think he had friends enough. Nobody owned him before; everybody was now ready to do him a kindness. And everybody who reads this will be strengthened to do right, come what will, by the noble conduct of this little child.

Knitting is an art of comparatively modern invention. It was not known in England until the early part of the sixteenth century. The honor of the invention is disputed, but it is generally attributed to the Spaniards or Italians, since they attained great proficiency in the art before the English people adopted it. The Scotch also lay claim to the invention, but although they are the most expert knitters of the age, they have never established their claim.

The Queen's maids of honor are all grand daughters of peers who are of the rank of earl, that is, eligible for the two thousand dollar marry the Queen's thousand dollars, two months in the Consort's death the full time of it. M remained on until

Porter to send the Chickasaw Guards of Memphis, to his assistance. About this time, ten a. m. the Sheriff arrived, and tardily commenced summoning the posse. Darnell, up to this time, had sworn he would fight it out if it took all day, but soon after he left for Kentucky. The jury was discharged, the court adjourned, and the order for troops was countermanded. The citizens generally are indignant at the lawless proceedings of Darnell, and denounce the inefficiency of the Sheriff and his deputies.

Darnell is sixty-five years old, is worth four hundred thousand dollars, mixes with the lowest class of people, is fond of his exploits, and craves the reputation of a fighting man. He and his crowd of outlaws are greatly feared by the community. The title "General" seems to have been given him by common consent. Four years ago Darnell's son and nephew killed the Love brothers and a man named Edwards. Darnell was indicted as an accessory before the fact, but acquitted, the acquittal being signalized by Darnell having a fight in the court room with his lawyer over the fee.

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THE GRAIN MOVEMENT.

We are indebted to Mr. John Ott of Richmond, Secretary of the Southern Farming Company for a pamphlet with the above title, containing much interesting and valuable information upon the subject which will be of paramount importance before long. For, notwithstanding the present stagnation in the breadstuff market it is not reasonable to suppose that dullness can be permanent. Several causes combine to check movements, speculative or otherwise, at the present. One, and the first, is, that the harvest is gathered at the period of the year, when, above all others, the human family, by the profusion of fruits and vegetables, is made to a certain extent independent of what are merely breadstuffs. Another reason is, that while the yield of one portion of the world may be well determined, that of other regions is not yet ascertained; and the relations between supply and demand being yet unbalanced, prices cannot settle down into any fixed channel; and still another is the want of confidence in the money market by which money is held back and cannot be used for moving crops. The last may be the most unyielding obstacle to renewed activity; but if it should appear from actual statistical information that there is actual deficiency in the great Centres of demand, then confidence is restored to the extent of supplying that deficiency, and money for the time will come out of its hiding places.

The purpose of this pamphlet is not so much to ascertain if there is any, or what is such, deficiency; but to inform us what are the great sources of supply, and which are the points with deficiencies in their own production to fill; and we will briefly note these points, and add so far as we have learned from other sources what are the results of the late harvest.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain is the point where there is the largest deficiency to supply. With a population of some thirty two million, and with an agricultural system of great perfection, there is every year a dependence upon other countries, the crop of wheat being, in 1876, eighty two millions of bushels of wheat, besides oats, used largely as human food to nearly double that amount; while the imports of wheat from other countries, including the United States, Russia and India is equal to the amount raised at home. Besides wheat, there is a large and growing demand for Indian corn, France, and Germany, large producers, are large importers, and the vast cereal crop of Europe, four billion, nine hundred and ninety four million of bushels, is not enough for its own use, and must be supplemented by the surplus of the United States and India. That of the United States is about one billion four hundred millions of bushels, of which this year there are three hundred and fifty millions of wheat. Russia up to the beginning of the present war has exported to western Europe about fifty million bushels of wheat. Western Europe also requires a large importation of corn, the larger proportion of which—about 80,000,000 bushels, comes from the United States. The Turkish provinces and Roumania exported before the war about twenty million bushels of corn, a grain believed by us to be almost the exclusive crop of the United States.

British India, principally since the opening of the Suez Canal, has taken rank as an exporter of wheat, the estimate for this year being about twelve million bushels. What interests us at present is the disposition of the surplus of the present very abundant crop of both wheat and corn; and upon this point there is no data sufficiently exact, to predicate a future. England and France will certainly need supplies from abroad. The question is whether other sources of supply than from the United States are so obstructed as to give us a comparative command. If so, the breadstuffs here must advance on the approach of winter.

Now it would appear safe to say that the supplies from Odessa are cut off absolutely by the Turkish command of the Black Sea. Roumania is controlled in the same way, or by her surplus being needed for the use of the large Russian army on or near her soil. India, suffering from a dreadful famine prevailing over a great extent of territory would seem to have but little to spare from her own wants. Australia, another exporting country promises to have but little to ship this year; and it seems almost safe to say that the vast preparations made for war by all the great European powers would compel them as a matter of safe precaution to keep whatever of surplus present crops may furnish at home; and therefore, the inference is that Great Britain, France, and northern Europe will be largely dependent upon the United States, in which case the large crops on hand will turn to good account on the hands of our farmers under the

influence of active demand and enhanced prices. It seems almost certain that all breadstuffs must advance in price before long.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Various have been the expressions of opinions upon the misdeeds of the Russians on the South side of the Balkans and after their defeat before the lines of Plevna; and the crowds of posthumous prophets were prompt in their clamor of "I told you so," that the Turks were sure to conquer in the end. The sympathies of the Southern mind are strongly with the invaded empire, because there is a parallelism between that invasion and the one that desolated our soil; and Russia is not remembered with much partiality by us, because, as the chief European representative of despotic power, she was somewhat too lavish in her interest for the representative of what claimed to be, for excellence the government the farthest removed from despotism. For our own part, we have aimed at an evenly balanced judgment; for while we admirers of Russia, aggressive in her despotism, and looking always around for fresh victims to her tyranny, we could not be drawn to Turkey, aggrieved as she might be, and selected for invasion and conquest for supposed weakness, because Turkey added to the terrors of administrative despotism, the ferocious frowns of religious persecution. She deserved the fate she seemed to have invited because the plainest dictates of political economy might have taught her the good policy of striving to make homogeneous the varied elements of her empire and to embrace them all in the same parental solicitude, whether they were Moslems or Christians. She has elected to wage war upon her own subjects, and to mark out for pillage, oppression and massacre, the race and the faith which care of their interests might have made her strongest bulwarks.

We rather exulted that the Muscovite had crossed the Danube, and burst the barrier of the Balkans. We gloried at the prospect that the Sultan was trembling in his Seraglio, and making ready for a flight across the Bosphorus. We did not believe that the Russian would have made an easy and undisturbed bed for himself, even if Roumelia lay at his feet; because, then the other European powers would have come forward to define the limits and the tenure of conquest.

The withdrawal of the Russians back to the North side of the Balkans, the defeat at Plevna, the demoralization of the Russians, their hesitancy, their want of concert in action, their bad sanitary condition; and the activity of the Turks, their good generalship, their magnificent fighting, their boldness in improving their advantages, all seemed to indicate a turn of fortune and a fearful reversal of positions; the invader driven back across the Danube to renew the next year the same perilous adventure.

From our telegraphic reports, it would appear that the fortunes of Russia are not so dark as they seemed, nor that Turkey has much more to boast of than spasmodic action and ephemeral success. What is now going on will decide the campaign of this year.

In the mean time we look for that outspoken and imperative dictation which Christian Europe must unitedly give to Turkey in reference to the fearful massacres of Christians which she enforces as a part of her military policy. That must be heard and obeyed, or Turkey will be left to her fate.

Morton's condition is very critical, this being his second attack of paralysis. His legs were affected by the first; his arms by the second, and while his intellect appears to be sound, the vehicles of expression are broken. We can affect no sorrow for the man. Like Thad Stevens, the ruling principles of his life have been hatred to the South. To him more than other man is due the prolongation of northern bitterness and hate. While we may submit and believe that he was an instrument of Providence in his dealings with this nation, we may also reverently believe that when Morton is taken from us, Morton's use, as such instrument has been accomplished; and therefore we will have no tears to shed.

We think a little too much prominence is given to the remark of Postmaster General Key. He speaks as he feels, a man who has sold his birth right for a mess of pottage. The people of the North understand him exactly. They know he was bought. They know he is no representative Southern Democrat. They know the impossibility of a coalition between the extreme principles of the two parties upon a common ground of Cabinet unity. They know Mr. Key is used only as a blind, and that in going into the Cabinet he was expected to be as full bloated a Republican as his confederates. That is the price all these liberal appointees pay for office.

Mr. Key is the "erring brother." Let him go in peace.

AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

Col. L. L. Polk, Commissioner of Agriculture, proposes to establish a Museum in connection with his Department which is calculated to be of vast importance to the State at large and to farmers individually. In it are to be deposited specimens of all the seeds, grains, grasses &c. of each county in the State; each county to have a depository of its own, conspicuously labelled, so that a visitor to the Museum will be enabled by an examination of contents to form a very accurate idea of the productive character and value of each county. The importance of this will be apparent when it is probable that it will be in this Museum, that those desiring to settle or purchase in the State will seek information in this convenient compend. As the articles furnished will be on permanent exhibition, it offers a medium of permanent and wide spread advertisement; while that same publicity will ensure care against the chances of unfriendly criticism.

The Museum is now ready for the reception of contributions; special correspondents with whom these contributions may be left, are being appointed, and we hope everywhere he will have his hands full.

Dr. Price Jones is the special correspondent for this Township.

The Raleigh News is so lusty in proclaiming itself for peace, that it will defeat, if it does not take care, the ambition of the Adjutant General to make a good show off his Military at the State Fair. People will begin to fear these Military Companies are Bourbons in disguise, gathering under the semblance of holiday organizations to burst out into sudden war against somebody.

But we'll sing a song too, borrowed from the motto of the old Raleigh Register: Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace. Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers.

Is that pacific intention, strongly enough expressed?

Let the press continue its demands for more mail facilities. We have no interest in fast mails. Our people who, at best, can get their mails but once a week, don't care a straw whether the mail from New York reaches Raleigh in 24 hours or 96 hours; or whether mail trains makes ten miles or 40 miles an hour. What concerns them is horse, mule, pulky mails, hack mails; and what they ask is more of them, more post offices and more routes. There is not a single post office on the road from here to Pittsboro, a distance of 30 miles; there is not a post office between here and Stagville, 18 miles, there are not more than two between here and Milton, 36 miles; there is but one between here and Roxboro, 24 miles. These are specimen instances, and taken at random. No doubt every paper can furnish a parallel. Let all join in the demand. It is our right.

McClellan favors increasing the army to 50,000 men, and about that the Augusta Chronicle says: McClellan was the first soldier to defy the writ of habeas corpus issued by a Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and the first man to teach Pope, Ruger, De Trobriand, Terry & Co., how to destroy lawful Legislatures. Gen. McClellan is one man whose opinion is not wanted on this subject. To him more than to any other martinet the people of this country are indebted for the grim assent of duty of the corporal of the guard.

The News claims to have originated a phrase, copy right secured: "Support the President when he is right; condemn him when he is wrong."

It is the rare fortune of the few to express in one vivid line, the philosophy of a cause, the wisdom of a generation. Talleyrand was one of these few. The editor of the News scintillates another happy phrase for the guidance of mankind. At one sharp stroke he has blazed out a mark, and "erring brethren" of the Bourbon persuasion can no longer err in ignorance.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

We are honored with an invitation to be present at the reception ceremonies of the Governors of the United States in the Exhibition Buildings of the Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, on the 30th inst., and also a cordial invitation to visit the Exhibition at any time it may suit us. The special invitation we are compelled to decline; but the general one may put it in our power at some time to witness the progress of an undertaking, one branch of which promises to be of importance to the South. The shock given to Northern industry, and the manifest jeopardy of capital under the newly inaugurated conflict between labor and capital are destined to bring out the peaceful security and contentment of the South in happy contrast. In its relations to the subject of Immigration, the International Exhibition Company will perform an important function, and our interest in the subject would be gratified by a closer acquaintance with its operations.

The State press is again making nominations for the Supreme Court Bench. We see no reason to withdraw the ticket we put out some months ago, viz: Hon. W. N. H. Smith of Wake, John H. Dillard of Guilford; and M. R. Manly of Craven; or if he would not consent to the use of his name, George Davis of New Hanover. Now, with due deference to our conferees, we ask them if they can present a better ticket?

The new party, with its watchword "Labor against Capital," finds its first exponent in Benjamin F. Butler, the spoon thief. His "labor" has always been aimed at somebody's "capital." Enough said.

As advocates of the shipping post claims that an ordinary State could save \$1,000,000 per annum by its vigorous use.

Ten car loads of ammunition, have been loaded upon a steamer, for Turkey, from the Winchester Rifle Works.

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, August 23.—An article from Russian headquarters at Gornoy Stauden, dated yesterday afternoon, states that the battle in Shipka pass is still proceeding. The enemy has renewed the attack many times with fresh troops, but each time have been repulsed with heavy (Turkish) losses.

MANCHESTER, August 23.—A dispatch from Ciskei Djama to the Guardian of Tuesday, says Lieutenant-General Mehelmet Ali left this morning for Russia to inspect the camp and defensive works, which he will return to Shemka. There are 60,000 troops at Shemka, which place is entirely deserted by the inhabitants.

LONDON, August 23.—The Daily News Berlin correspondent writes that Germany's protest against the Turkish atrocities is due to a suggestion of Emperor William. Although the protest does not contain any threats, it is of a nature to convince the Porte that Germany is in earnest.

The Standard's Pesth correspondent hears that Great Britain is making arrangements for an intervention of the great powers in the interests of peace. This is not confirmed from any other quarter, and is very doubtful.

LONDON, Aug 23.—A special edition of the Evening Standard has the following Barometrical dispatch this afternoon: The Turks attacked Timova yesterday, but were repulsed. The engagement was recommenced to-day. Osman Pasha's troops made an attack on Solvi with the intention of advancing upon Gabrova, but Prince Mirsky repulsed them, even before the arrival of a division which he asked for as a reinforcement. Details received here regarding the battle in the Shipka pass state that the Russians repulsed successively ten vigorous attacks made by the Turks, the positions of the Russians being very strong. It is not true that the forces of Lieutenant-General Mehelmet Ali and Sultan Pasha have effected a junction. The Russians are preparing to attack several Turkish positions.

LONDON, August 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Otrif, dated 22nd August, says: The Turks have entered Shumonia and are advancing steadily towards Nicies. There are only two battalions to resist them. They will probably reach Brodina to-night.

LONDON, August 23.—The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News says that the French transport Corcoran, with one hundred and thirty cases of cholera on board, was not allowed to pass through the Suez Canal or communicate with the shore. She will perform quarantine one hundred miles below Suez.

A telegram to the Daily News dated Vienna, Friday night, says that Serbia's plan of action was settled, at least on paper. General Hovotovich will take the chief command of four corps. Provision is made for the mobilization of sixty-eight battalions.

LONDON, August 23.—The accounts of a battle before Eski D'juna are very fragmentary and conflicting. Numbers engaged do not appear to have been very great, although the battle was stubbornly contested.

battalions from Jaster. The Russians subsequently retook Jaster. Skirmishing continued throughout the night. The next day the Turks made three attacks in the neighborhood of Jaster but were thrice brilliantly repulsed. A renewal of the attack is expected.

The Standard's dispatch, dated Eski Djana, Thursday night, reports: "Steady fighting has been going on for the last thirty-six hours between the Turkish advance posts and the Russians, who are attacking in force all along the line, from Jaster to Popkui. The Turks were first driven in, but were reinforced and retook their original positions, which they hold at this moment."

DUPONCE'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for bilious in delicate health.

Attention—Orange Guards. Meet for drill at Coolidge's shop every Monday night at 8 o'clock; every Saturday evening at Water House at 5 1/2 o'clock. On Sept. 1st there will be an election at drill time for 3rd Lieut.

Miss Mangum's Private Home School.

MISS PATTIE MANGUM will re-open her School for Girls at her residence in Orange County, on the 1st of September 1877. Her most earnest efforts will not be wanting to promote the high moral and mental culture of those entrusted to her care.

J. LAWS & SON. HILLSBORO, N. C.

Tin-Ware, Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper Work &c.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING DONE IN THE BEST STYLE.

E. H. POCUE, Tobacco Manufacturer, HILLSBORO, N. C.

OFFERS to the trade the following brands of TOBACCO: ANTELOPE, 11 and 10 inch, 5 and 6 to lb. LEGAL TENDER, 11, 10 and 9 inch, 5, 6 and 8 to lb. RED BIRD and GEN. BRAGG, 11 inch, 5 to lb. DIAMOND and COMET, 9 inch, 8 to lb. QUADRELLABLE and GOLD DOLLAR, 12 inch, 3 to lb. SUGAR CURED and LITTLE BELLA, 9 inch, 8 and 10 to lb. in 15 lb. caddies. "GOLD PRIZE" and "POWERS BEST" 6 inch, 4 to lb. in 7 lb. caddies. The best assortment of Medium and Fine Tobacco in the State.

VALUABLE MILLS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at PRIVATE SALE, at terms made suitable to the purchaser, those VALUABLE MILLS Situated on Eno River, five miles East of Hillsboro, formerly known as the Holden and Lyon Mills. No portion of the Mills are in operation except the Corn Mill; but the Wheat Mill, a building 50 by 20, would easily be put in order. There is a new dam, built of rock and cement. On the premises, below the present Mills, there is still better site for a Mill, and one well situated a Factory. Attached to the property is a tract of 64 acres of VALUABLE LAND, all heavily timbered with the exception of two or three acres, affording an abundance of excellent timber, or a fine range for hogs. For terms, apply to THOMAS W. HOLDEN, aug. 8 '77 imp'd. Hillsboro, N. C.

READ THIS & CONSIDER.

I AM now prepared to do all kinds of HOUSE PAINTING, Graining, Marbling, Sign Writing, Kalsomining, and Glazing. Furniture Painting and Varnishing a Specialty. Country work done and part of the payment taken in labor. All work done, in best style, style. Come and see before going elsewhere, or address W. B. JONES, P. O. Box 34, Hillsboro, N. C. Shop under Mr. Taylor's Tin Shop. July 23.

GET THE BEST THE RALEIGH NEWS.

Send Postal Card for Sample Copy.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.

SPRING SUPPLY OF MILLINERY.

TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

Dr. D. A. Robertson, Surgeon Dentist. GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro. Orders left with Charles H. Parks will be promptly attended to. May 30 ly.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, SPARKLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. Lawson & Co's old stand, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

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INSURANCE CO.

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All Classes of Insurable Property.

Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

Encourage Home Institutions.

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Brewster's COTTON KING

COOK STOVE.

CALL ON J. C. BREWSTER,

And examine his Stock of CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass and Putty, Locks and Hinges, Iron, Nails and Bolts,

Hardware, HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS, GUNS, PISTOLS.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER, Attorney at Law, Chapel Hill, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. May 26m

SELECT Boarding and Day School. HILLSBORO, N. C.

Caldwell Institute.

THE next Session of this School will commence on Monday, 16th of July 1877, and continue twenty weeks.

BROWER & BRADSHAW, Caldwell Institute, N. C.

GIVEN AWAY. 4 OZ. FRESH TURNIP SEED of any one variety, to every new subscriber to "N. C. FARMER" only \$1.00 per year. JAS. H. HAYNES, Publisher. Aug. 1. 2m; Raleigh, N. C.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the Recorder for 1877.
For 1 year, each copy \$1.50.
For 6 months, 75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.
Dr. B. A. Robertson.
By an oversight we omitted to notice the intention of the above gentleman to be present here this week on professional business. He is here now, and will remain during the week, and will be glad to see his friends.

To Mr. John Kirkland Jr. we are indebted for some delicious pears, the improved variety of which he has in great perfection.

Fresh beef will be furnished twice a week by Messrs. Hastings and Cocklin Wednesdays and Fridays. The absence of a market house, this stated regularity of supply will prove a great convenience to housekeepers.

Our kind friends showed in bounties upon us on Friday in joyful jubilation. To Mrs. Nancy Holmes of Rock Spring must be ascribed the palm for variety and beauty, her donation consisting of magnificent peaches, melting pears, and beautiful apples. And Mr. Thomas J. Cates of the same place sent us some very fine and fragrant melons. We have elsewhere noticed other like honors.

The Colored Camp Meeting held near Dimmocks Mill, two miles West of town and which closed on Tuesday, a week ago was a large affair. On Sunday at least five thousand people were present. Extra trains brought great numbers from both ends of the road. Eighteen hundred tickets were sold in Raleigh alone. Perfect order was preserved. The great feature of the occasion was the preaching of a colored woman who astonished by her fluency, her fervor, and her familiarity with scripture.

It is said there were ten thousand persons present at Lebanon Church in this county on Sunday a week ago.

This gentleman is on a visit to Orange from which he has been absent some months. We are glad to learn from him that he will soon return permanently to his old home, his long absence being necessitated by important private business. He is a man of all others we can least spare, for we have some important trust for him in the future.

The comfort of its possession is very frequently offset by the annoyance occasioned by the continual crying of the baby. Crying, however, is the child's only method of suggesting that it suffers with discomfort and pain, and at once when the cause is (as it should be) promptly removed, by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

A Historic Peach.

Our old friend John W. Latta sent us a basket of delicious peaches which are interesting from their origin. During the Revolutionary war a soldier stopped at the house of Mr. Latta's grandmother, footsore and hungry. The good lady supplied his wants with great alacrity. In a lathered tin the soldier carried with him some peach stones which he gave as the only compensation he had to offer Mr. Latta planted them, and the stock has been in that family and on the same farm ever since, without alteration or improvement by budding, grafting or otherwise, and judging from the specimens sent us, our ancestors enjoyed very excellent fruit. The peaches are of large size, of a rich creamy white with a delicate blush on the sunny side, and with a richness of flavor and juiciness and tenderness of texture not surpassed by the majority of the improved varieties.

A Record of Obstructed Digestion.

Among the harmful consequences of obstructed digestion, the improvement of the blood, and since a deteriorated condition of the vital fluid, not only produces dangerous organic weakness, but according to the best medical authorities, sometimes causes syphilis, this is apparent that to improve the quality of the blood by promoting digestion and assimilation, is a wise precaution. Bitter's Stomach Bitters is precisely the remedy for this purpose, since it stimulates the gastric juices, conquers those bilious and evacuating irregularities which interfere with the digestive process, promotes assimilation of the food by the blood, and purifies as well as enriches it. The signs of improvement in health in consequence of using the Bitters are speedily apparent in an accession of vigor, a gain in bodily substance, and a regular and active performance of every physical function.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The adjourned meeting of the 61st Annual Convention of the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held, D. V., in Christ Church, Raleigh, on Wednesday the 12th day of September next. The object of said meeting being to determine upon a boundary line for the proposed new Diocese to be erected within the limits of the present Diocese of North Carolina.

CELANO GROVE CELEBRATION.

The abundant rain of Thursday morning, while very acceptable to the farmer, threatened a total subversion of the pleasant program of the Celano Grove Sunday School Celebration; and occasional heavy showers, continued at intervals until midday, kept back large numbers who otherwise would have been there, and postponed the opening of the exercises until late afternoon, so that to have been done. In fact, there was no program carried out, though in despite of adverse weather, the day was passed pleasantly. A large number, and many of them from a distance, did reach the ground, and it is admitted that so pleasant a sight as the eyes of the beautiful and large grove, pleasantly carpeted with green, thronged with a well dressed and decorous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen of both sexes, and of little ones, fringed with a cordon of vehicles of every description, the immolation kept up by the continued arrival of new comers, with all the speed that a consciousness of tardiness or a fear of missing something might suggest.

The opening of the exercises was still further delayed by an accident which befell the vehicle of the Rev. Mr. Hendren, the orator of the day; but as it was ascertained that nothing worse than delay attended the accident, the time was occupied in despatching the repairs which every group was supplied with. And it may be a matter of regret, that the profuse hospitality of every family, and the bounteous provision of their baskets anticipated the ample supplies spread upon the long tables; and our friend John H. Hughes exerted his influence in vain in his efforts to dispose of dinner tickets. We were glad to see that the young ladies who superintended the domestic department were more fortunate in the disposal of what was entrusted to them.

Nine Sunday Schools were represented and the first real business of the day was a Convention of the teachers, held in the Church; of which, not being present, we cannot speak. After which the pupils of the School, proceeded by their teachers, moved in procession to the point prepared for the speakers, around which were arranged, under the shade of the trees, ample seats for every one.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. L. L. Hendren, followed by a hymn with instrumental accompaniment; after which Mr. Hendren proceeded to the delivery of his address.

Of this performance, there can be but one opinion. It was beautifully, eloquent in some of its passages, finely descriptive in others, full of high christian thought, abundant in statistical information; and in language chaste and cultivated. Mr. Hendren is a graceful and elegant speaker, and hearing him for the first time, we readily recognized the powers which have elevated him to so enviable a position in his Church.

His subject was "The Sunday School; its origin, progress and purpose." In regard to the former he gave an irrepressible testimony to the honor to the humble English maiden, Hannah Ball who in 1767 presided by fourteen years Robert Raikes to whom the foundation of this hand-maiden of christian teaching has been unquestionably been ascribed. And to Bishop Asbury its introduction in America in 1787 is attributed. As another statistical fact, the speaker mentioned that in the United States five million children attended Sunday School; while in the State of North Carolina out of two hundred thousand children about one hundred and twenty thousand had the benefit of this branch of religious instruction. We wish we had space to elaborate the beautiful deductions the speaker drew from the expression of our Lord "of which are the kingdom of Heaven," but the object of it was to show that the natural rate of mortality as ascertained by statistical tables, the numbers passing from life to eternity before the age of accountability gave that expression more force than is attached to the mere idea of childish innocence, and that the countless throng of the blessed is numerically superior to that of the lost.

Mr. Hendren was followed by the Rev. James L. Currie, of Fairfield Presbyterian Church in a brief, off hand address. Mr. Currie is a speaker of much animation of manner and much vigor, and originality of thought and expression, and he gave fresh interest to a subject which might seem to have been exhausted by the luminous elaboration of his predecessor. A striking point made by him was the necessity of christian culture and training as essential to the well being both of individuals and States. Secular education might inform the minds, but unless the moral principles were also trained into submission to the mandates of the Gospel, so much the worse for the majority of mankind. The intellect trained at the expense of, or to the neglect of, virtue, only became the active adjunct of vice; and the prison houses of the North were filled with a host who might look down with contempt upon the ignorance of the South. But better ignorance with christian guidance, than learning which bowed out the pathway to crime.

We heard this young divine with inexpressible pleasure, and predict for him distinction in his Church.

The Rev. Mrs. Verbur followed in a few brief and happily expressed remarks which we did not have the pleasure to hear, but which gave much delight to those who were so fortunate.

A long ride before us limited our stay, and soon after the closing of the speaking left without becoming a contestant in the

spelling bee, as invited (not willing, either, to run the risk of a dethroning editorial authority by being caught in an error) nor did we hear the open air Concert which took place after night. But we learn that all passed off pleasantly and successfully, and the Celebration will likely from the pleasure it afforded, to give occasion for others of similar character.

ALABAMA COURT.

Other matter already occupying our columns compel a very brief notice of the Court held last week. Judge Buxton rides the circuit, and it is just to him to say that he is very acceptable to all having business with the Court. His paucity and his courtesy are conspicuous traits, and his learning, his impartiality, and his firmness affix to him the character of a good and upright Judge.

The business of the Court was almost exclusively absorbed by the criminal docket—another illustration of the necessity of the inferior Court system. Monday and Tuesday minor cases were disposed of, and on Wednesday James Miles, Henry Bird and Dallas Harris, all colored, were tried for burglary committed last March upon the store of Wm. O. Swain. The Judge assigned counsel for the prisoners Messrs. J. K. Boyd, J. A. Long and W. R. Withers, and Col. Thomas Ruffin represented the State in the absence of Solicitor Strudwick who was called home by the extreme illness of his mother.

The facts of the burglary were fully proved and the clue to the perpetrators was soon had and they were all founded in a tree top near the house of one of them, Piles. The deputy Sheriff G. S. Coble was fired upon by them, but escaped unhurt. All but Harris at that time got off. Bird was shortly afterwards arrested in Chatham; Piles fled to Virginia, where he was arrested, and made a full confession.

They were all convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 14th day of September. The Jury signed a petition to the Governor asking that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life.

There was very little else of importance before the Court, and our stay was too short to find much interest in the proceedings. We saw and conversed with farmers from all parts of the county, and had from them all the testimony to the universal abundance and excellence of all crops. Everything is plenty except money, of which there is a famine.

Alamance is a wonderful fruit country, particularly that portion of it South of the Rail Road and there is more scientific skill and laborious interest brought to bear on the perfection of fruits than we have ever seen elsewhere. Everywhere fine orchards of peaches and apples are loaded down with the most magnificent of fruit. Pears, plums and grapes are abundant and excellent. Dr. George K. Faust gave us the freedom of his orchard, of which we could not avail ourselves; but we did have the liberty of his wagon, loaded with glorious peaches and pears, the largest specimens being of the "poundling" nearly a wagon load made up of specimens nearly reaching that weight; and there was the Faust cling, in the Doctor's family for one hundred and twenty five years. The pears were also superb of six varieties. But Dr. Faust has 70 varieties of this fruit, 250 of peaches and 260 of apples, and out of his own nurseries, and as agent for the celebrated Lindleys can fill any orders.

Some day we shall pay a special visit to him, and write him up.

COMPANY SHOPS.

Most persons, like ourselves, limit their conceptions of the above place as a simple place of instruction for the mechanics of the Shop, their families, and the offices of the Company. A short ride last week and a walk around, led in new light upon the subject, and we regret want of space prevents us telling all we saw. We will do so in brief, and will first correct the error in regard to the size of the place and its population. It is no longer a cluster of shanty quarters, and the shanty abodes grouped around the central Shop; but COMPANY SHOPS is a beautiful town of eight or nine hundred inhabitants, extending more than a mile on each side of the rail road, and nearly as wide in the other direction, containing buildings not only substantially, but tastefully and handsomely constructed, and as ground was comparatively cheap, each house has the advantage of convenient isolation, and is surrounded by beautiful trees and luxuriant shrubbery, and blessed with its clean gray soil, forms a pretty picture of urban life as could well be imagined.

Besides the buildings appropriated to the use of the Company, there are others which we name. There is the Hotel, which though Company property, is under private lease. Its present lessee is Mrs. Troy, who will be pleasantly remembered by the travelling public for the excellent wayside eating house at Morrisville. The Hotel at the Shops kept in the same admirable style as regards the table, and so far as our experience goes, the other accommodations of the house

are on the same good footing. We found the Rev. Mr. Allen of Raleigh, and family sojourning at this place for the summer, and they seem to be well pleased.

The Union Church was one of the most interesting and suggestive structures in the town. Here all the congregations, the Methodist, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Episcopal, and the Lutherans worship by turn; a minister of each denomination from around serving once a month; and here they all join in the services of each other in the most catholic unity and good will. Their Sunday Schools are conducted jointly on the same homely principle, and here it is practically demonstrated that "creeds are not necessarily hostile to each other."

The first story of this building which is a large one is devoted to school purposes, an Academy being conducted by two gentlemen whose names we do not recall. Another flourishing Academy is conducted by Mr. A. D. Brooks, in a building specially built for it, and admirably adapted to its uses. Mr. Brooks is a successful teacher and his reputation has attracted a full school of both sexes.

The Grangers have just finished a large building, the lower story to be used as a store the upper as a hall. There are eight or ten stores in the town, but a single bar room, and we question if there is a better ordered, more industrious, more christian or more intelligent town in the State than the rail road town of Company Shops.

30 DAYS TO PAY.

I must have what you owe me at once. There is no excuse for you not paying now. The country is full of everything to pay with. If you cannot pay now, you never intend to do so. I have given out a good many accounts in the last few days for collection, and am determined to have every account on the books settled at once.

I am tired selling goods to parties allowing accounts to stand twelve months, and then wait six or twelve months again for corn or wheat or other produce to advance in price before they can pay part on their bills.

I think some of you have treated me badly.

This is the last notice of the kind I shall give through the paper.

C. M. PARKS.

Aug. 23rd. 1877.

A Jail Delivery.

For some months past we have been regaled with the songs, the prayers and the sermons of a lunatic negro who has been confined in the county jail for safe keeping. On Monday last a large addition to the tenants of the jail made it necessary to move the inmate to the lower rooms, and as liberty is as sweet to the crazed as to the sane, it was not long before the pleasant fact was revealed that a little work on the walls would open the door to freedom. A little before day-break the prisoner stepped into the open air, a free man and as keen enough at once to put distance between him and his old quarters. He reached old man James Turner's about breakfast time, and asked for something to eat, "Who are you? Where did you come from?" quickly asked Mr. Turner, "Oh I am—I have just broke out of jail, and am going to get home." Without another word, Mr. T. left the room, and quickly returned with a gun in his hand. "Surrender, sir! surrender; you are my prisoner," he excitedly exclaimed. "No sir replied the other, 'I have been in jail long enough; and you can't get me back.' reaching out his arms, he seized the gun by the stock with one hand, and the muzzle with the other, he wrenched it from Mr. Turner, threw it over his shoulders hunter fashion, and marched off triumphantly, and is still at liberty.

P. S. The comedy above narrated turned to a dreadful tragedy a day or two after, the inmate attacking Mr. Wesley Giffitts of Chatham, seven or eight miles from Chapel Hill, with a hatchet, inflicting many dreadful wounds of which it is reported Mr. G. has since died. The negro is also said to have used the stolen gun with stunning effect over the head of a white man who opposed his progress.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to retain "good health." The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a dependent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c.; such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Constiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c.; you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S. For sale by Dr. O. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White Mechanicsville.

A Heinous Crime.

Dr. Wilson, the Coroner of Orange went down to Durham on Monday to investigate one of the most awful crimes ever committed in this county. A negro woman, and two young children were murdered, and the house in which they lived burned to consume the crime. We can only state the outlines without ability to give particulars in this issue.

The name of the murdered woman was Blackwell or Bawell.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was murder in the yard, and body thrown into the house, and the house fired by some unknown person. The woman had no enemy in the neighborhood and suspicion is at fault.

BROWN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.

April 18 1877.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.

Prices Reduced so as to work off Stock.
Black Silks at 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6770, 6780, 6790, 6800, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6850, 6860, 6870, 6880, 6890, 6900, 6910, 6920, 6930, 6940, 6950, 6960, 6970, 6980, 6990, 7000, 7010, 7020, 7030, 7040, 7050, 7060, 7070, 7080, 7090, 7100, 7110, 7120, 7130, 7140, 7150, 7160, 7170, 7180, 7190, 7200, 7210, 7220, 7230, 7240, 7250, 7260, 7270, 7280, 7290, 7300, 7310, 7320, 7330, 7340, 7350, 7360, 7370, 7380, 7390, 7400, 7410, 7420, 7430, 7440, 7450, 7460, 7470, 7480, 7490, 7500, 7510, 7520, 7530, 7540, 7550, 7560, 7570, 7580, 7590, 7600, 7610, 7620, 7630, 7640, 7650, 7660, 7670, 7680, 7690, 7700, 7710, 7720, 7730, 7740, 7750, 7760, 7770, 7780, 7790, 7800, 7810, 7820, 7830, 7840, 7850, 7860, 7870, 7880, 7890, 7900, 7910, 7920, 7930, 7940, 7950, 7960, 7970, 7980, 7990, 8000, 8010, 8020, 8030, 8040, 8050, 8060, 8070, 8080, 8090, 8100, 8110, 8120, 8130, 8140, 8150, 8160, 8170, 8180, 8190, 8200, 8210, 8220, 8230, 8240, 8250, 8260, 8270, 8280, 8290, 8300, 8310, 8320, 8330, 8340, 8350, 8360, 8370, 8380, 8390, 8400, 8410, 8420, 8430, 8440, 8450, 8460, 8470, 8480, 8490, 8500, 8510, 8520, 8530, 8540, 8550, 8560, 8570, 8580, 8590, 8600, 8610, 8620, 8630, 8640, 8650, 8660, 8670, 8680, 8690, 8700, 8710, 8720, 8730, 8740, 8750, 8760, 8770, 8780, 8790, 8800, 8810, 8820, 8830, 8840, 8850, 8860, 8870, 8880, 8890, 8900, 8910, 8920, 8930, 8940, 8950, 8960, 8970, 8980, 8990, 9000, 9010, 9020, 9030, 9040, 9050, 9060, 9070, 9080, 9090, 9100, 9110, 9120, 9130, 9140, 9150, 9160, 9170, 9180, 9190, 9200, 9210, 9220, 9230, 9240, 9250, 9260, 9270, 9280, 9290, 9300, 9310, 9320, 9330, 9340, 9350, 9360, 9370, 9380, 9390, 9400, 9410,

